# 2,987 U.S. Aircraft Were Downed in North Viet Nas-

# VIETNAM

June 24 1968 No 170

5th Year

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## South Wiet Nam MILITARY OPERATIONS

- O Sheiling of Saigon Kept Up: the Independence Palace Area, the U.S. Embassy and Many Enemy Nerve Centres Hit. My The Provincial Capital Attacked: 1,200 Enemy Troops Killed, Wounded or Captured; a Puppet Battalion Completely Wined Out; Another Heavily Depleted.
  - O Serious Losses Inflicted on 6 Puppet Battalions Mear Con The on June 7 and 10.
- 9 Enemy Positions in Khe Sanh Sector Simultaneously Attacked, More Than 200 G.I.'s Put out of Action.

PAGE 8

A DEADLY THREAT TO YANKEES AND QUISLINGS:

# P.L.A.F. BOMBARDMENT OF ENEMY POSITIONS IN SAIGON

Communique of Salgon—Gis Dinh PLIA.F.
Unno Dinh Plia.F.
United the inhabitants to keep clear from military baselic complexes and key positions as well as ministries and propositions as well as ministries and proposition of the communique announced that PLIA.F. artillary had received of orders to go on design of the communique announced that the communique announced t

On June 11, military and strategic targets in Salgon received the heaviest shelling to date from the patriotic forces. Fired many discount of the salgon received the U.S. Embassy, the U.S. field officers' billet, the salgon received the salgon re

tre etc...
It was the 26th bombard-ment of Saigon since May 5 last. Proviously artiflery

poundings had been mounted against the residences of Thieu, Ky, Huong (puppet premier), the "Sational Assembly" building, the LQ of the Navy, Police and Psychowar Department, the townhall, the information hall, the U.S. military Tx. station the military harhous the second property of the military harhous that the military harhous the military harhous the military harhous that the military harhous the military harhous that the military harhous the military harhous that the military harhous the military the townhall, the information hall, the U.S. military T.V. station, the military harbour and storehouses, etc... Gorton, the visiting Australian Premier had a narrow escape on June 7, when the botel at which he was to put up was hit by a P.L.A.F.

(Continued page 8)

#### Samdech NORODOM SIHANOUK:

"It is preposterous to demand that the Vietnamese, who live in their own country, accept the fait American accompli the recognize invasion. colonial rights that the United States gives itself in Viet Nam, and renounce fighting aggression."

Page 6

With his hackles up.
Mr Harriman threatens: "Attacks on
Saigon may have the most Saigon may

serous consequences."

Indeed, Mr Harrimas doss not use the tame hind of logic as a common movelal. The emisent American diplocitation of the distribution of the helicopters, 2,000 artillery pieces and hundred of visual towards to the control of the helicopters, 2,000 artillery pieces and hundred of visual hundred of the visual hundred of the visual towards of the visual state of the visual towards of the visual state of visual state of the v namese launch a jew rockets on American airjields and and

SOME time or other, Mr Harriman, certain OME time or other, Air Harriman, certain fundamental truths must be driven home to you. You should know that whenever a prople is attacked, it has the right—to defend itself, a sacred, inalienable, imprescriptible right. The Vielnamen becole will gladly scriptible right. The Vietnamess people will gladly
valcome foreigners on their
roil: tourists, men of science
and cultiers, even businessmen. But when half a
million foreigners, armed to
the teeth and accompanied
by thousands of fault, planes
and other engines of dath,
invade their land, the first

## WHAT WOULD YOU DO. Mr. HARRIMAN?

mould cry out violation of the most elementary rules of humanity and justice!

the most elementary runs or humanity and primarished in Manuscating and primarished. If Manuscating and primarished in the Collision of Agreeston and Collision of Agreeston and Louision and Loui

reaction of any citizen is to enatch a mempon. Any citizen - young or old,

Any ritina—roung or old, man or some, o doesn't concern our (or our ragion).

(Continued page 2)



A P.L.A.F. assault

# PARIS TALKS' NINTH SESSION

THE ninth session of the official conversations between the representative of the D.R.V.N. Government and that of the U.S. Government took place in Paris on

Minister of State Xuan Thuy spoke first.

He denounced the obstinate which has so far retused to stop unconditionally the bomb ing and all other acts of war ere the real nature of the representative's claims O.S. representative's claims of U.S. "restraint" and of the D.R.V.N. lack of "re-straint" and his slanderous charge that the South Viet Nam Liberation Armed Forces cked the civilian popula tion in Saigon. He condemned the U.S. for having launched conference in Hanoi: "Our attacks are mounted with accuracy. They are singed at the quarters of U.S. and puppet generals, commanding posts of the army and the police, hel and ammunition dumps. We have many times requested the inhabitants of propaganda campaign in the unlimited bombing of the

Mr. Xuan Thuy pointed out that the so-called de escala-tion ordered by Johnson was in fact? concentration of stepped-up air raids on a smaller area. Parallel to this air escalation in the North, the increase in U.S. troop the increase in U.S. troop strength, the projected beef-ing up of the puppet army and satellite troops in the South, the request for more war expenditures made by Johnson to Congress have

He condemned the U.S.

The Vietnamese chief nego-tiator quoted Nguyen Van Tien, Head of the Permanent

Representation of the South VietNam N.F.L. in North Viet

Nam, as declaring at a press conference in Hanoi : "Our

requested the inhabitants of the neighbouring district to evacuate. Moreover, the

II S. authorities.

are still being poured in there, U.S. aircraft are bombing U.S. aircraft are bombing civilian living-quarters in the very heart of the city and carpet-bombings by B-ya's are control out on its surrounding, the control out on its surrounding, the lam people and armed forces to refrain from Sighting forces to refrain from Sighting to the Sameser: this is omits aggressors' indiscriminate bombing and strafing of denbombing and strating of den-sely populated quarters in and outside Saigon Cholon city, dropping of toxic gas bombe on Cholon area, mur-dering of thousands of civilians and rendering hundreds of thousands of others home-less. These odious crimes have what it pleases: this is quite absurd." been confirmed even by Western (including American) western (including American)
news agencies as well as by
foreigners in South Viet Nam
such as Reverend Father
Francois Joseph Guimet in

bombing of the whole terri-tory of the D.R.V.N.," he added, "can in no way either shake the morale and the determination of the Vietnamese people or exert any pres-sure upon us in these offi-cial conversations. The North Viet Nam people and armed the U.S. war of destruction against the D.R.V.N."

Once more, Mr Xuan Thuy reiterated the following de-mands of the people and the Government of the Democrat-ic Republic of Viet Nam:

t - The U.S. Government nust immediately stop the bombing and shelling by air-craft and warships of the part extending from Thanh Hoa to Vinh Linh of the territory of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam.

vicinity of our target area has for months been declared out of bounds for the civilians by 2 - The U.S. Government "Though U.S. troops of must immediately cease all other acts of war on the whole territory of the Democratic aggression are still occupying

you're perpetrating in this

rubble, your bulletins and reports don't mention "houses"

but " V.C. structures"; when

You're feeling a noble con-cern about the life of your compatriots stationed in South

Vist Nam. But what the deuce are they doing there? Shouldn't

are they doing there? Shouldn's they feel a whole lot better staying home with their wives and children? You'll have to rasign yourself, Mr Harri-

man, to scoing them harassed, decimated, attached from mery

side to loug as they remain

encamped on Visitnamess terri-tory. We did the same to Japaness and French troops:

why should we favour the

Republic of Viet Nam. These are: recommissance flights, dropping of leaflets and so-called gifts from 'psychological warfare,' amagging commandos by sir, by see or from Lose, artillery shelling from the south of the demilitarized rose, violations of litarized zone, violations of the territorial waters of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam by warships and motor-boats etc..., in and motor-boats etc..., in short, any military action infringing upon the sovereign-ty and encroaching upon the territory of the Democratic-Republic of Viet Nam.

3 - The U.S. Government must part a permanent end to the bombing raids and all other acts of war on the whole territory of the Dem-ocratic Republic of Viet Nam without putting any conditions whatsoever to the Government of the Dem-ocratic Republic of Viet

Only after these legitimate demands are met, can other problems of interest for both parties be discussed.

After Mr. Xuan Thuy concluded his speech, U.S. re-presentative Averell Harriman took the floor. He once more took the floor. He once more renewed the plea that the U.S. did not "escalate" the war, that the U.S. exercised "restraint," and the like.

He repeated the slander

that the South Viet Nam liberation forces "attacked the civilian population in Saigon," but he was unable to produce any valid evidence and to deny the U.S. crimes in face of the irrefutable accusations made by Xuan Thuy and the South Viet Nam N.F.L. Mr. Harriman again gave a

Mr. Harriman again gave a distorted interprehation of the 1056 Geneva Agreements on Viet Nam and again alleged that the "Republican Government" in South Viet Nam was "legal" and "soverign." Stubbornly religning to cease unconditionally the bombing and the whole, tarof war on the whole territory of the D.R.V.N. cease the bombing at the "appropriate time and cir-cumstances."

All these tendencious allegations of the U.S. represen-tative were firmly disposed of by Mr. Xuan Thuy who nce again declared : "In order to restore peace in Viet Nam, the United States must stop the United States must stop its aggression in Viet Nam, withdraw U.S. and sabilite troops from South Viet Nam, and first of all stop immediately and unconditionally the bombing and all other acts of war by the U.S. on the whole territory of the Democratic Republic of Vist Nam."

#### Hanoi Press Opinion

#### Guerilla Warfare in South Viet Nam Towns and Cities

THE great wave of general offensives and upon integrating of the South Viet. Nam armed force and apple has brought he heart of towns and cities. It has been ranging with particular fierceness in such big cities as Hue and Saigon, the last redoubts of the U.S. aggressors and their hackpys.

redoubts of the U.S. aggressors and their lackeys.

In highly elicient variagated forms, genrills warfare in urban centrus has become a sharp weapon which inflicts heavy losses on the nemay and drives him into the greatest quandary. Self-defance groups in Highly elicient of the grant districts and A.C., Nam Giao, the railway station, Brilliant snipers distinguished themselves in the killing of great numbers of enemy soldiers. Self-defence groups in Saigor-Cholon—Gia Dinh ruished to their flighting positions immediately at the start of each battle to put down the U.S. and troops in many town districts.

Quan Doi Nhan Dan (People's Army), June 14, 1968

- Battle count of Operation Delaware in A So area, S.E. of Hust 2,200 U.S. and puppet casualties.

- U.S. and puppet toli in May widespread offensives and suprisings in Saigns 2,2000 (11,000 Americans).



Cartoon by Houng Lo from Nhan Dan

### What Would You Do. Mr. Harriman?

THE same thing has always happened in Viet Nam and will always happen. (Continued from page 1) Any weapon. There was a time when our patriots had only bamboo spikes and old flintlocks at their disposal. They attacked and ambush-ed the enemy with those weapons. Now that we have

Our Declaration of Independence of September 2, zaid: "Viet Nam has right to be free and independent, and has in fact become free and independent. The Migs, missiles, rochets, why shoud you forbid us to use them? Do you have any qualm entire Vietnamesa people are determined to mobilize all tending your B.522 against our villages or rasing to the ground populous quarters of Hue and Saigon, hilling even their strongth to safeguard their right to freedom and independence." your best valets? I know that you are using a very sophisticated language to talk about things

In November 1945, President Ho Chi Minh warning: "The French colo-nialists should know this: the Vietnamese people do not want any bloodshed, but if it becomes necessary that thousands of fighters should lay down their out "V. L. structures, "man-war your cruisers and destroy-ers einh fishing boats, they don't say "junks" but "wib-lies" (water-borne logistic craft). This "somentic" coulines that we should fight for years to sajeguard natio independence, so that our children shall not live in servitude, we are resolved to craft). This "semantic" scru-pulousness has not prevented our towns and villages from setting, over the dust three people are firmly convinced that their resistance will be victorious." do il. Por the Vistnamese our lowns and villags from getting, over the past three years, more bombs than the whole of Europe during the Second World War.

The French colonialists did not take those words seriously: this led them to Dien Bien Phu. Instead of indulging in threats, just think, Mr Harriman, of events over the last impunity years. Could one, who impunity, deny the Victnamess people the right to be free and independent? the right to defend arms in hand this independence whonever it is

Perhaps you are not acquainted with Vietnamete realities. So, to make things clearer to you, let's carry things over to the United

Sates. I wish no harm to the American people, but let's simply make a supposition. Supposing a foreign army wars to land in the United States, occupy New York and the Atlantic coast. Wouldn't your immediate response he to snatch a weapon and face the aggregates? And suppose sometime were to say to Mr someone were to say to Mr Johnson: "You're from Texas. What's happening in New York is none of your concern !" What would you say, Mr

M Harriman, you are the spokesman of a great power, with world responsibilities. You certainly know better than others that international life, among civilized nations, supposes respect for certain rules. It may not however be superfluous that I propose to your medi-tation the following words:

"Auv nation's right to a economic system of its own choosing is inalienable. Any nation's attempt to dictate to other nations their form of

"There can be no doubt that if all nations could refrain from interfering in the selfdetermination of others, the peace would be much more

Those two quotations are neither from Marx, nor from Lenin. The first was from Dwight D. Eisenhower, the second from John F. Kennedy

NGUVEN WHAC VIEN

# THE NORTH-GREAT REAR BASE OF THE SOUTH

# SUCCESS OF INTENSIVE AGRICULTURE AFTER THREE YEARS OF WAR

THE winter-spring harvest is in full swing in North Viet Nam. Its success is all the more significant as this crop—the seventh main rice crop since the U.S. started its war of destruction against North Viet Nam— was grown in unfavourable was grown in unfavourable weather and at a time when the war was escalated another the war was escalated another rung. A saying which ran formerly among the Viet-namese peasants that "A year has four seasons and two crops" is no longer two crops" is no longer relevant in the present social conditions of Viet Nam. A year has of course seasons but apart from two main crops—the winter-spring crop and the summer-autumn crop and the summer autumn crop — there are now the spring crop and the autumn crop; besides the 130 to 200-day rice varieties, there crop; besides too 200-day rice varieties, there are the 95 to 100-day ones. The obvious change in this respect is the zeal of the farmers. Agricultural production has always meant struggle ngainst natural calamities, but in Viet Nam

calamities, but in viet ram
this struggle waged by the
peasants during the last few
crops was coupled with that
against U.S. aggression and
consequently bears a greater
revolutionary significance. The rice crop now being harvested began in October 1967, and from the sowing time experienced adverse climatic conditions, one of which being an abnormally drawn-out cold wave, with drawn-out cold wave, with even snow falling in some parts of this tropical country. The overcast weather did not allow riceplants to receive sufficient studight and added to all this, American aircraft to all this, American arte are left no stone unturned to perpetrate their crimes. It is safe to say that this winter-spring crop though not the best in the last few

years, is nevertheless one with a fairly high yield, especially in the region from the 20th parallel southward where American raids were where American raids were the fiercest since Johnson's announcement of "limited bombing," All this speaks peasantry and the pragrams of Vietnamese agriculture.

ARMING is usually a risky proposition and risky proposition and crop failures are not rare but generally speaking, agri-culture in North Viet Nam has made promising progress in intensive culture after the Gensva Agreements in 1954, especially since the war of destruction waged by three years now. Viet Nam's soil is quite fertile, but irrational and

fertile, but irrational and backward farming which dragged on under colonialism and feudalism impoveriabed and corroded it. French economist Robequain has aid: "Apart from a tiny plees of land and a jerry-built hut, many small landowners pousses only a pig and some sub-bush, all worth a few piastres; most of them have no draught of them have no grangar animals and have to rent them." The per becker yield of rice in 1939—a fairly good year prior to the war—did not exceed 1,300kg. After many years of elabor-ate study, well-known geographer Gourou came to conclusion that : "In over-populated country where the soil would not be able to feed the peasants more to feed the peasants more generously than at present, there is no hope to achieve eventually better material well-being."

Realities have shown that the above-mentioned remarks are groundless. In the years before the U.S. war of denectare rice yield in Nort

Viet Nam rose by 60 pc.
cent compared with any
year under French rule. One
must bear in mind that in
the meantime the acreaof cropland struction (1961-1964) the per-bectare rice yield in North the meantime the acreas of cropland was great expanded which means the expanded which means that a large area of poor fallow land has been out under crops again and its low productivity affected the average yield.

The salient feature

agricultural production in the past three odd years of U.S. war of destruction is the great endeavour of collective farmers to obtain a per-bectare yield or 5 tons per year on large areas. This is in fact a great effort of the Viet-namese people to adequately meet the food requirements of the front, for the improvement of the people's living standard and the building of the material and techof the material and tech-nical bases of socialism. It is precisely this ab-jective that has vigorously impelled the peasants to overcome dissulties, improve technique and continually raise productivity.

This great struggle has yielded good results. While 2 districts only harvested 5 tons per hectare per year in 1964—the year before the U.S. started large-scale bombings of North Vice Ton district willing of the the country of the c according to still incompl reaped 5 tons per hectare in which 49 co-operatives reached or exceeded 7 tons and 3 co-operatives 8 tons.

comparison with rice produc-tion in South Viet Nam, where the Mekong delta is known as one of the biggest granaries in South-East Asia. According to statistics of the South Viet Nam puppet was most stable paddy visid in 22 provinces swung tween non and a sonky per hectare for the first crop between 1,000 and 2,100kg for provinces of Trung Bo (Cen-tral Viet Nam) the corres-2 moke and 600-1.500kg.

WHAT are the causes of this remarkable warthis remarkable war-time achievement of North Viet Nam? Pinet it is due to the su

periority of the new socialist relations of production. For nine years now, the North Victnamese peasantry has, under the leadership of the Viet Nam Workers' Party, embacked on the path of co operative farming. Agricul-tural co-operatives have never ceased to be atrengthened and developed. This has made and developed. This has made it possible to apply advanced techniques in order to boost productivity and furtilize the soil as well as to raise the efficiency of the fight against U.S. aggression and the protection of crops. It can be said that the success of intensive agriculture in war time is a success of the socialist relations of pro-

The basic trend of de The beaut trend of development of our agriculture is intensive farming. In order to pursue this line and to develop the role of the State in production, the government of the D.R.V.N. has over the past few years constantly been helping the peasants to increase their equipment and technical knowledge. Hydraulic works have been stepped up; So per cent of cropland have been provided

with irrigating facilities. As animal husbandry develops, the supply of manure also become steadily more abundant, Green composts, an advantage of tropical climate, such as asolla pinnata, sesbania cannabica and closources of more nitrogen to shorter growing time with ing and of high yield have been selected to replace those having a low productivity.

In addition to the tremendous efforts of the peasants agriculture with a great quantity of improved farm implements such as carts and small machines, which help raise labour efficiency and vields. These initial revolution have begun to influence intensive farming-

Another important cause of success is the revolutionary of success is the revolutionary heroism of the pessants which stems from their ardent love of the Fatherland and socialism and from their complete confidence in the leadership of the Party.

We can conclude that the success of intensive farming in the last faw years has been the success of the first steps taken in the three following aspects of socialist revolution revolution in relations of production, in technical revolution and in and

## News in Brief

· Electric engineering work-Electric engineering wora-ahops in Hanoi have overful-filled their May 1968 plan. Their gross output value was 1.1 per cent above the norm of the preceding month.

. In the past few years, in North Viet Nam buffaloes have increased by 2.2%, pigs by 3.5%, horses by 8.5%, and goats by 24% per year on the

· Recently the government of the D.R.V.N.bas decided to of the D.R.V.N.has decided to bring down the price of many kinds of books by 20 per cent. It was the fourth price cut of book, within ten years.

a President Ho Chi Minh has just inwarded 100 out-standing teathers and 1,183 children chosen as excellent pupils in all respects in the 1966-1967 school years.

Among the teachers commended, there were 21 won en and one highlander of minority nationality; among the 1,183 pupils selected, there were 1,18 young girls, 52 natives of South Viet Nam and 42 front ethnical minor

#### BUMPER WINTER-SPRING CROP THANH CHUONG district, Nghe An province, has harvested the winter. in Thanh Chuong District, Nghe An Province magnetic bombs were unprim-

harvested the winterspring rice crop averaging
1,000 kg of grain per hectur,
exceeding the conceding the cross of the control of the contro As transplanting was done in a protracted cold which interfered with the growth of the rice plants, the district Party Committee started a field-tending drive in which low-yield lands were given assumed weeding and additionating surface was should be a plant disease control.

the last forty years. Nevertheless, farming technique was successfully applied: highly productive seeds were substituted for had ones, transplanting of good seedlings was done in time for the whole area, So in time for the whole area, co-per cent of acreage were grown according to meet up-to-date technique. The area under crop exceeded the norm by 0.8 per cent. whole duration of the cultiv-In the period plants were budding, the enemy struck hard; from 180 in March, the month in which Nghe An province was the hardest hit before Johnson's announcement of "Imitted bombing" of North Viet Nam, the total of raids rose to 500 in April and 1,200 in May. The hard land 1,200 in May. The

In order to make sure of a good winter spring rice crop, the peasants in Thanh Chuong the peasants in Thanh Cataning district removed 1.2 million cable metres of earth for hydraulic undertakings: they repaired existing works and built new ones to irrigate high-lying fields, and built dykes to keep water for the

a 22-year-old girl.

a 2: year-old girl.

The harvesting of the
winter-spring crop in Thanh
Chonou was completed within
a fortnight. After that
complete the completed within
a fortnight. After that
complete their point
a fortnight. After the
summer-satum crop; as an
example of their seal in thar
regard, her with the complete of their
summer-satum crop; as an
example of their seal in thar
regard, her seal in their
summer seal of them has
repared from 800 to 7,000
kg of manure. After the
sunter-spring hashy ploughed,
sand thus a new cycle
in the struggle on the agricultural front has been
started. April and 1,300 in May. The enemy released a great quan-tity of sheel-pellet bombs and magnetic bombs. But the Thanh Chuong farmers du not neglect their fields: they went on nursing the budding plants while digging shelves and neutralizing the bombs thus in T.L. village, 39

Editor's Noto. — Westmoreland left Viet Nam on June 11 last after four yeaks of the hand of the U.S. Command in South Viet Nam. He was "hiddle abjusties" after a heat of "abid" generals and "outstanding" politicizes of the U.S. such as Pend Hearling, Proderich Nolsing, Marwell Taylor, Henry Code Lodge, Robot McNamera and Arthur Goldong, had been successively relieved of their posts in connection with the Viet Nam.

In the following article carried recently by Quan Doi Nhan Dan (People's Army) military commentator Chien Blah expresses his views on the recall of Westmoreland from Viet Nam.

MONG the mileatones marking the failure of the United States, the sacking of General Westmoreland, commander-in-chief of a googoo-strong expeditionary force in South Viet Nam assumes a rry particular significance.

According to UPI, Lyndon B. Johnson gave this four-star general a blank cheque, in troop strength and war means, which allowed him to use to the maximum the military force that the U.S. could possibly

muster.

In the matter of manpower, American regulations provide that each "limited war" can only deploy from 3 to 6 Silvisions. Under Westmortland, however, the strength of the expeditionary commands about no divisions, still the strength of the expeditionary commands about no divisions, still the units. Desides, Westmortland was granted such "Passity" in the use and deployment of American forces that he might send them to South Viet Nam direct from the United States by means of very coatly emergency at lifts. He was also authorized pick up the abbest generals in the Defence of the Command of the C

# WESTMORELAND RECALLED: A GREAT U.S. REVERSE

by Chien Binh

As regards maleriel and other war means, nearly all of the U.S. latest inventions, short of atomic weapons, were put at the disposal of Westmoredand including B.3s super-bombers and F.111 A meine weigh planes and the state of rained on the European theatre in the same war.

In terms of dollars. Johnson gave Westmoreland a fat cheque for the "limited war" in South Viet Nam: nearly 30 billion per year, that is, approximately half of the American defence budget.

As far as **time** is concerned, Westmoreland had more than three years to deploy his forces, enough to make the best of his abilities and draw experiences for the conduct of the war.

"Milo srobitect" of the "limited war," Westmordand had worked out, and some the implementation of, a series of policies and strategic plan state the agreement the first activation of the visit of the series of policies and strategic plan that the agreement thought "capable of breaking the backbone of the Vietong to end the war": the counter-offensive strategic plan. There was also the strategic concentration of forces on decisive battles to but not continually decimate the opponent and shatter his bases, and so on. Westmoreland most netwel made use of the latest discoveries of the American military science on the South Vist Nam theatre of operations, especially its military tactics and techniques, the displayed a deep the U.S. particularly its fire-power and enablity. Relying on the latest schievements in military techniques, Westmoreland himself put forward the idea of, and eave to, the establishment of an up-to-date and comprehensive statical system. Among other things, that consists in of American lines," schieving, "mobile defensive," and "sipping in the bud the attacks of the opponent."

In short, not only had Westmoreland been lavishly usophled by Johnson "Main architect" of the "limited war," Westmoreland had worked

In short, not only had Westmoreland been laviably supplied by John Is short, not only head Westmoreland noem Lavishly supplied by Johnson what was means to the settent that, as the American prime part it, he had "in profusion everything he needed in profusion everything he needed with the needed of the second of the sec

The general offensive of the South Vintenanes named forces and specially last spring upper productions of the state of the imposition of the state o The general offensive of the South Vietnamese armed forces and peo-

## Viet Nam Alliance President Sends Messages to President Nguyen Huu Tho and Fatherland Front

AWYER Trinh Dinh Thao, President of the Viet Nam Alliance of National, Democratic and Peace Forces has, on behalf of its Central Committee, sent a message to Lawyer Nguyen Huu Tho, President of the Presidium of the Central Committee f the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation, and another message to the Viet Nam Fatherland Front Central Committee.

Front Constrait Committees.
The message to Lawyer Nguyen
Huu Tho said:
"The Vite Nam Alliance of National, Democratic and Pacce Forons
came into being yeoghe of all strata
with the U.S. and puppets had reached
a high degree and when our people
and their liberation armed forces
were dashing forward in the floath of
victories to resolutely regain indevictories to resolutely regain inde"The Alliance paletees itself to do

"The Alliance pledges itself to do its best to rally all patriotic, democratic and peace forces and co-ordinate actions with the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation in the common struggle to liberate
the country, win back independence
and democracy and restore peace
throughout the country.

"In this crucial moment, the supreme interests of the Fatherland urgently require a broad and firm national united front against the

"The Viet Nam Alliance of National, Democratic and Peace Forces undertakes to fulfil its tasks, broaden the anti-U.S. front for national salvation among our people of all strata including those persons in the puppet army and administration who still have national feeling, so as to further isolate the U.S. - puppet regime and precipitate its downfall.

"In carrying out our tasks we are firmly confident in the valuable support and saistance of the Nil. We restfirm that on the basis of the measurement of the saistance of the Nil. We restfirm that on the basis of the measurement of the saistance carly complete victory to the glorio

AWVER Trink Dink Theo's mes awyER Trish Dian I has a mea-sage to the Viet Nam Father-land Front Central Committee thanks the latter for its recent state-ment welcoming the coming into being of the Alliance.

After recalling that the U.S. aggressors and their lackeys had can untold sufferings to the Vietnam people in both zones and had been duly pushished for these critoses, the message said: "The Niet Nam Allasace of National, Democratic and Peace Porcea is resolved to co-operate with the rest of this people in both South and North Viet Nam to step up the resistance war against U.S. aggression, repeater victories and to break this aggression will of the U.S. aggression." "The Allisace is firmly convisced with the control of the contr dahed for these crimes, the message

The Alliance is firmly convinced "The Alliance is firmly convinced that with the vigorous support and encourage the vigorous support and encourage that the vigorous support and encourage that the vigorous support and the vigorous support and the vigorous support and vigoro

#### World Opinion Condemns U.S. Stubbornness at Paris Talks

PROGRESSIVE public opinion in the world is unantimous in holding the U.S. side entirely responsible for preventing progras of the official conversations between the D.R.V.N. and U.S. in Paris.

The Soviet paper Prayda on June 14 pointed to the U.S. side's unwillinguess to discuss the most pressing question that is the unconditional cessation of bombing raids on cities and villages in North Viat Nam and other aggressive acts against the D.R.V.N.

It went on to say: "The entire responsibility for this standstill rests with the U.S. side. The U.S. is the aggressor, therefore it must stop its aggressor, therefore it must stop its war acts against the Vietnamese people and, first of all, coase the bombing raids and other acts of war against the D.R.V.N."

against the D.R.V.N.

The Soviet paper Trud on June 13 wrote: "The aims and tasks of the official conversations in Paris had been made clear before their start. That is to ascertain the unconditional cassation of the U.S. bombing raids and other aggressive acts on the D.R.V.N. territory, and only after this can other matters of concern to the two sides be discussed. But so for using hypocritical words about 'peace, the U.S. has been scheming to divert the talks from the aims originally defined."

The French weshly France Nouvello on June 12 apposed the tortuousness of the U.S. Government's representating who mants to discuss tative who wants to assess every-thing, except the most urgent issue, of the U.S. bombing and all other acts of war against the D.R.V.N.

The Cambodian paper Cambodge on June 8 also denounced the quibble on june a acts who, at the 8th session, alleged that the two sides "thould consider cessition of bombing together

The paper pointed out that, being victim of a despicable aggression, North Viet Nam has the full right to demand that the United States put an end to its acts of aggression without any condition." North Viet Nam having made no escalation needs not make any de-escalation," the paper added.

The Algorian army magazine El Djeich in its June issue pointed out that the San Anionio formula which set out the principle of "reciprocity" set out the principle of vector-customerely aimed at turning the aggression. 'It is sheer aboundity that the U.S., a big power, who has shown no 'restraint' in power, who has shown no 'restraint' in using its colossal war machine to attach a small country, should wrge the Vietnamess people to show 're-straint' by giving up their sacred right to defend their Fatherland," the nagazine stressed.

In a message to Minister of State Xuan Thuy, representative of the D.R.V.N. Government at the Paris talks, Mme Melba Hernandez, President of the Cuban National Committee dent of the Caban National committee for Solidarity with the People of South Viet Nam, wrote: "The Cuban people recolutely support the correct position of the D.R.V.N. Government and the Political Program of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation. Nam National Front for Liberation. We firmly support your demand for the complete and unconditional cassation by the U.S. of the bombing raids and all other acts of war against the D.R.V.N." A HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

TOWARDS the close of 1964, con-

TOWARDS the close of 1964, con-fronted with the bankruptcy of the "special war" fought by proxy, the American imperialists embarked on a "limited war" waged with their ewn troops in a hope to turn the tide. Their first units in full battle-gear landed in Da Nang and north of Saigon in March 1965. Meanwhile an air war of destruction

Meanwine an ar war of octruction was launched against the North. Thieu and Ky, the most blood-thirsty elements of the Saigon ruling junt, were brought to power in June 1965. Then in Honolulu (February 1966) the U.S. President unmistakably

reiterated his determination to pro-secute the war of aggression and lend Thieu-Ky full support.

WHEN THE G.I.'s APPEARED IN

SOUTH VIETNAMESE STREETS

HE impact was soon forcefully felt in the occupied part of South Viet Nam in every field.

Lands were forcibly appropriated and labouring people's dwellings pulled down to make room for military quarters. Hundreds of thousands

An inflow of American and other

An inflow of American and other foreign goods hamstringed the bud-ding industry and traditional handi-craft. Prices sky-rocketed, making inflation, which had already reduced

substantially the purchasing power of the tolling people, still wilder.

The G.I.'s behaviour, the American

way of life in general, clashed with established customs and habits. With

prostitution now rampant, brothel-keeping, under Nguyen Cao Ky's personal care, turned into a thriving

But most striking was the fact that the U.S. Embassy and West-moreland's command wielded all the

AGAINST THE G.I.'s PRESENCE

ence of foreign troops creates for the people indecent economic social and moral conditions" (AFP

Popular resistance, therefore, flared

The first wave of actions, which

was to drag on during the whole year 1955 and many months of 1966 took as its target the introduction

in March 1995 by the Americans and their local agents to half the new landed Marines. Strikes followed, first in Da Nang then at Vung Tau Cape where the dockers refused to unload U.S. war materials. Towards

the middle of the year demonstra-

the middle of the year demonstra-tions were staged successively in the streets of Saigon and the pro-vircial capital of Bien Hes. The Hes. The U.S. flags were torn, U.S. cars and trucks burst, U.S.I.S. buildings acked. A "peace movement" came into being, collecting more than 3,000 signatures of intellectuals, students, religious leaders, stc... for

petitions demanding an end to the war "not started by the Vietnameso." Even Catholic priests came against war in their sermons.

A strong movement surged up against land eviction by the Amer

against used eviction by the American forces. In Saigon periphery, with iron-tipped sticks, people took to the streets and grappled with all those who attempted to pull down that dealing.

their dwellings. They massed in front of Ky's private residence, shouting "Return our lands and houses!"

Women in cities organized them-selves to defend their "rights and dignity." Writers and artists issued on

dignity." Writers and artists issued on May 28, 1966 a statement condemning

the "obnoxious influence" of "foreign" culture. Jurists nose up against regulations taking the cases

up in virtually every town and city.

S II Salgon bishops put it in a formal declaration, "the pres-

political and military powers.

personal care, turned into

January 7, 1966).

of American troops. Taking the lead, Da Nang's people boycotted a "reception" organized in March 1965 by the Americans and

quarters.

# **Sweeping Storm Over South Vietnamese Urban Centres**

involving "fereign" residents out of Vietnamese tribanals' jurisdiction. Industrialists opposed government's incentives to "foreign" investment.

in the widespread drive against the presence of U.S. troops in South Viet Nam.

Nam.

As the Thieu-Ky clique, acting on U.S. orders, forcibly enrolled the youth into the puppet army, anti-pressganging movements assumed as cocarred almost daily everywhere between drafters and youths. In everal districts of Saigon and adjoining Gla Dish, young people took all the wespons they could lay their handle on, including fairies, germach, to drive away drafting angents.

THE BLOODY EVENTS IN DA NANG - HUE

entable failure of the U.S. first dry-season strategic counter-offensive (Nov. 1965—March 1966) did not open the eyes to the U.S. aggressors. They franziedly increased instead their war efforts; the people's struggle grew all the more in intensity and scope.

mon's intensity and scope.

Salgon students condemned the
U.S. scheme to actually turn South
U.S. scheme to actually turn South
Viet Nam into their stat State and
Viet Nam into their state State and
or actually turn South
Viet Nam as "a testing ground
or new weapones." They came out
against Thies-Ky's lease of Cam
or against Thies-Ky's lease of Cam
and called for the restoration of national sovereignty. "at any cost."
For the liftst times, in definance of
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o

But the most violent protest actions But the most violent protest actions were staged by the people in Da Nang—Has from May 14 to June 20, 1966. Triggered off by the jockeying for position between Thieu-Ky and other factions, this rivalry in the ruling junta degenerated into a full-fledged armed conflict between the Saigon dictators and their Ameri-can masters on the one hand, and the people on the other. Whole dissident army units sided with the disadent army units sided with the population to counter Thise-Ky's battalions brought is no secret order from, and according to plans worked out by, Henry Cabot Lodge and the property of the second to the second against Johnson's moves to "destroy Buddhism and the Vietnamese nation."

Although the Da Nang — Hue rebellion and uprising was drowned in blood by the U.S. and pupper forces, it contributed largely to unmask the nature of U.S. imperialism and its lackeys before broad sections of the city people.

AGAINST DEMAGOGY, FOR BETTER LIVING CONDITIONS, INDEPENDENCE AND PEACE

FTER the defeat of the U.S. second "dry-season strategic counter-offensive" the struggle

South Viet Nam's masses gained in fierceness. Thiou-Ky's demagogic measures were quickly laid including their so-called plan "te make the poor propertied citizens.

To everyone's knowledge, Thicu-Ky's U.S. - inspired trumpcard was a "constitutional government." In order to carry the day in the 'Constituent Assembly" elections, the Saigon authorities openly threatened with barsh punishment those who would oppose distributed food-rationing tickets exclusively to those who held election carda. Military trucks roved around garrisons and posts to pick up "voters" and drive them forcibly to the polling booths. The returns, nevertheless, did not exceed 30% of the votes anticipated and in Saigon itself, in 3 of the 8 wards, they were as low as 15%. The "presidential" elections, unfolding in a similar coercive setting, offered a still gloomier picture for the puppets:

Meanwhile the resounding victories of the P.L.A.F. produced powerful repercussions in enemy occupied cities. The war was carried up to the gates of Saigon and other urban centres. The struggle waged by popular masses there entered a new stage. The walk-out of a new Saigon dockers (December 1966) paralysed South Viet Nam's busiest harbour. It was followed by the building workers' strike at the Long Binh logistic base and the second big turn-out of the RMK-BRJ employees (January 1062). Vary noisworthy so the action of the robber plant tion workers for higher wages, against repression and war (July 1002

30% of the electors "voted Hue, and 10% in Saigon.

The 1967 May Day popular parade in Saigon displayed such slogans as "Stop wanton bombings !". Vist Nam's sovereignty ! "and " End police regime!" In students' meetings orators declared, "The U.S. may send one million troops to South Viet Nam but will never attain its goals." and "U.S. weapons can't solve Viet Nam problems,

The most common demand nov was the withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Viet Nam, an end to the bombing of North Viet Nam and negotiations with the N.F.L. The French paper Paris-Jour in its October 5, 1967 issue noted that there was a prevailing opinion demanding that G.I.'s quit Viet Nam, and the New York Herald Tribun remarked on February 27,1967 many people in Saigon, including members of the puppet administration, insisted on the cessation of bombing of North Viet Nam.

A NEW PROGRAM, NEW FORCES AND NEW VICTORIES

was against this background of stirring struggle that the South Viet Nam N.F.L. met in an Extraordinary Congress (August 1967) with the participation of various segments of the urban population break - away high-ranking army officers and government officials army religious leaders, businessmen, wellknown intellectuals and students representatives. The Political Program, unanimously endorsed by tion of the South Vietnamese people to defeat the U.S. was of aggression. overthrow the Thieu-Ky clique and build up an independent, democratic, peaceful, prosperous and neutral South Viet Nam, pending national reunification. It makes clear the Front's readiness to welcome into its ranks all patriots who are against the U.S. aggressors and Thieu-Ky, or to join actions with all those who, standing outside its framework for one of another reason, pursue the same aim.

The Political Program has provoked a wide and deep echo in the towns and cities of South Viet Nam. More sections of the population have been joining the Front in the common battle. Eloquent proof of this was their extensive and wholehearted participation in Tel offensive and uprisings.

The recent emergence of the Alliance of National, Democratic and Peace Forces set up by authentic highly significant. It further testifies to the will of the people in the towns and cities of South Viet Nam to fight for an end to U.S. aggression Reuter on April 29 described it as

N their millenary history of resistance against foreign invasion, never have the Victnamese people achieved so broad-based a national front as today. Never did their fight assume such a magnitude and such multifarious forms in the very lairs of the enemy. Their success sairs or the enemy. Insir successful onshughts throw more light on the nature of the U.S. imperialists as aggressors and that of the Saigon rulers as mere puppets.



Saigon puppet police duly punished by people's forces

# VIET NAM AND THE WORLD AT LARGE

#### Samdech Norodom Sihanouk Reiterates Firm Support for Fighting Viet Nam her sovereignty, and in the South to

liberate herself from foreign domi-

nation and recover her full sover-

eignty. Cambodia of the Sangkum

has made it clear, and is making it

clear everyday, that it does not

compromise on its independence and

territorial integrity, and also thinks

it its right to enjoy support from all

civilized countries that refuse to

"Only the United States can put

an end to the war in Viet Nam by

recognizing the Vietnamese people's

right to settle their internal affairs as

they wish. This, of course, implies

the unconditional cessation of the

criminal bombing of the Democratic

Republic of Vist Nam and the no

less unconditional withdrawal of the

American forces from South Viet

Nam. It is indeed necessary to draw

a clear cut line between the aggressor

and the victim of aggression, between

the robber and the robbed. The ver-

bal quibbles used by the American

rulers to reverse the rules deceive

nobody. It is on the other hand

preposterous to demand, as they have

lone, that the Vietnamess, who live

in their own country, accept the fait

accompli of American invasion,

recognize the colonial rights that the

submit to neo-colonialism.

AT a grand coremony held in hand a gift of medicaments and dried fish from Cambodia to the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation, Samdoch Norodom Sihanouk, Hend of State of Cambodia.

"I take this opportunity to expeess our great admiration for the valiant fighters of the N.F.L. who are dealing harder and harder blows at the invaders. The victories of the Vietnamese national resistance over the American oppressive forces are the victories of all free men of this world. They show that a proud people is invincible when it is determined to defend its most sacred rights and the future of its young generations. Therefore, the patriotic struggle of Viet Nam against the most formidable military power of all times bears an extraordinary significance in all places where arises the problem of liberation from the military, political and economic sway of the United States.

"I once again expess our close solidarity with authentic Viet Nam. that is to say the Viet Nam that is fighting in the North to preserve United States gives itself in VietNam and renounce fighting aggression.

"Cambodia firmly supports the National Front for Liberation which is the sole authentic representative of the South Vietnamese people in their fight against the invaders. It also unreservedly supports the just position of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam at the U.S. - Viet Nam talks in Paris. In particular, it wishes to thank very sincerely the Vietnamese delegation for its support for our energetic opposition to all reference to Cambodia during the convergations.

"We, of course, wish that these conversations in Paris will be crowned with success and bring about the process which will restore neace and complete independence to the martyr people of Viet Nam and security to all the Indo - Chinese peoples who are also victims of American bellicosity."

Saindsch Norodom Sikanouh recalled in this connection that, "As far as it is concerned, Cambodia categorically rejects the claim by the satellite countries of the U.S. involved or not in the aggression against Viet Num, to participation in an over-all settlement of the Indo-Chinese questions. We consider in fact that only the 1954 Geneva Conference, in which the U.S. participated, is qualified to provide us with expected guarantees. "

Samdoch Norodom Sihanouh expressed

his conviction that the Khmer-Vietnam ese solidarity in Jace of the common enemy is bound to develop in restored peace and that the two countries and the two peoples will co-operate fraternally to become developed and prosperous nations. "The three Indo-Chinese States can and must set an example of fruitful collaboration destined to be followed by the whole of South-East Asia freed from American colonialism," he added.

In their speeches of reply, D.R.V.N. Ambassador Nguyan Thuong and N.F.L. representative Nguyen Van Hiou expressed the sincere thanks of the D.R.V.N. Government, the N.F.L. Contral Committee and the people of Viet Nam to the Royal Government of Cambodia and the brother Khmer people for their constant unqualified and valuable support for the Vietnameso people's legitimate struggle, which is a tremendous encouragement for them.

The Ambassador and the Representative roaffirmed that it is the unswerving stand of the Vietnamese people to resolutely support the just and certainly victorious struggle of the Khmer people under the clear-sighted leadership of Samdech Head of State Novodom Sihanouh to defend the independence, sovereignty, peace, neutrality and territorial integrity of the Kingdom of Cambodia within har present borders. The Victnamese people will do their best to strengthen the lasting friendship with the Kingdom of Cambodia, they said.

#### Viet Nam Peace Committee **Protests Against Prosecution of** Dr. Benjamin Spock

Committee has sent a message to the U.S. National Co-ordinating Committee to End the War in Viet Nam vigorously protesting against U.S. authorities' prosecution of Doctor Benjamin Spock, Chaplain William Sloane Coffin Jr., author Mitchell Goodman, disarmament expert Marcus Ruskin and graduate student Michael

The message said : " We strongly protest against the ever more brazen repressive steps taken by the U.S. authorities against peace militants and other progresgive people in the United States, especially the prosecu tion of Dr. Benjamin Spock and four other intellectuals and religious personalities for their active struggle against the IIS, war in Viet Nam. Dr. Benjamin Spock has made great contributions to this lofty humanitarian cause. He has been persistently and courageously opposing the U.S. policy in Viet Nam and supported American antideaft youths who refuse to take part in the U.S. unjust

upon to defend its sovereignty after the West German Bundestag had adopted the THE Viet Nam Peace Nam. Dr. Benjamin Spock's

Once again, we express our solidarity with our American friends and wish them success in the struggle for an end to the U.S. aggressive war in Viet Nam, which is at the same time a contribution to the safeguarding of world peace."

"emergency laws." These noble actions are fully consissteps are fully legitimate and tent with the interests and legal in that they are intendfine traditions of the Ameried to defend the G.D.R.'s territorial sovereignty. They can people. We highly appreciate them. also contribute to the defence of peace in Germany and Europe, and check the expansionist and aggressive chemes of West German imperialism. They are consonant with the legitimate aspirations and interests of the peoples in Europe and in the

## G.D.R.'s Measures Are Fully Legitimate

world in face of the manonures of West German imperialism to revise the conclusions on the Second World War, to have access to nuclear weapons and to catablish its domination over

In face of the legitimate the West German imperial-

Under the firm leadership

of the Communist Party of

Malaya, the Malayan people

have over the past so years

overcome innumerable difficul-

ties and trials to meessinely

carry the revolution forward.

The Malayan people's strug-

gle against the British

and U.S. imperialists and

their benchmen, for genuine

ing conditions, is developing

independence and better liv-

under diversified forms, draw

But with justice on its side and enjoying the support of the fraternal socialist countries, the entireGerman people and the world peoples, the G.D.R. is capable of foiling all their schemes and adsteps taken by the G.D.R.,

weiled threats.

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ists, the U.S. imperialists and

their like are vociferating

SOTO ANNIVERSARY OF MALAYA PATRIOTIC UPRISING

#### MALAYAN PEOPLE'S STRUGGLE WILL BE VICTORIOUS

THE German Democratic

anties of resolute meas-

HE June 1948 uprising in Malaya was an eloquent proof of the firm resolve of Malayan natriotic forces who, under the leadership of the Communist Party of Malaya, are holding aloft the banner of revolutionary strug-

gle for national independence. The British imperialists, working hand in glove with the U.S. imperialists have sought all ways and means to preserve their dirty interests in Malaya-a region and immoral war in Viet rich in strategic raw materi-

als and a key position in the British (mperialists' system of aggressive bases strutching Western Asia to Aus

They have resorted to the methods of neo-colonialism. by staging the farce of " indedependence" to Malaya and creating the so-called 'Federation of Malaysia" and "Republic of Singapore." At the same time, they have brought there a big military force to stamp out the national liberation movement of

port the just struggle of the people. They sincerely thank the people and progressive orcanizations in Malaya who, in defiance of the repression by the ruling circles, have voiced their strong support to the ance against U.S. aggression. for national salvation. They wish the Malayan people ever greater success in their own struggle for independence and

ing workers, peasants, pupils students and people of other The communists and peo-

ple of Viet Nam fully supdemocracy.

A Letter from

#### EMBATTLED SAIGON

sations on such subjects usually continue far into the night. News from inside the

city came every now and then. We did not feel like going to

could had them, and nurrically thrust them into their pockets. Nobody feared the "gunships" or the desperate fire from the surviving wicked thugs of the enemy. Everyone sook to the streets, heaping tables, chairs,

streets, heaping tables, chairs, chairs, cupboards, beds and other furniture on the road to block the way to enemy tanks. Under the very efficient cover provided them by the Saigoness our units quickly deployed and began to attack the enemy kide-outs. At moon that day, hide-outs. At moon that day

nude-outs. At moon that day, we overran the office of the pupper thief in the 6th dis-trict and planted a two-metre-long flag of the Front on it.

Ro, a fighter with strong arms, told us with excitement:

"That was really a grand day, mon. The enemy fled like rabbits, some throwing of their uniforms, some asking for morey. What fun, indeed?"

He mimiched a surrendering

"Spare me, spare me. I an

only a draftee. I've tried in vain to desert, you know?"

pupper soldier buwing severe times with joined hands an

tyambling poice :

Dear friends.

Dear friends.

V gagain joined our fighters who were going up the line. We again felt the same emotion people in the tireline of Sai gon though this was the second time we entered the city for a new battle. The stories of our army, those of our people, and even our own personal stories, all looked strange and

Our road una day and night alise with traffic. The enemy was tike a blindman although he did have eyet. For more than a month soon, right at the moment when the enemy una bragging best his operations Cortain Victory operations Cortain Victory and Complete Victory, our army had reached next door to Saigon, sometimes bisometric from him, cooling their meals and boiling their deiking mater without his knowing it. Rolating this to us, Loc. a very young fighter, concluded contidently. "As I loss as our didently." As I loss as our ing late to us, 2.06, a very young lighter, concluded con-fidently: "As long as our compatriots are there, it will be passible for us to strike them by surprise."

Once a Soigon girl of about 18, by the name of T. word past a pool of the pupper rangers with a lastler suitance to the close of the pupper rangers with a lastler suitance to the close of fighter = E.S., I massen, 2. was going out to guide a unit of our army into Satgon. In this city, the enemy has got tangled in one and a thousand problems but the biggest of all still is to hoose which is a Viet Cong and which not. Who can tell them for sura that among the cars which are running in endless streams in the streets none is transport our weapons and leaflets. thought that among the strength of the have just fired at them, wearing the same white student suits in the fight. Neither can they believe that many of the mothers who are going to kel with their baskets spent several days and nights tending wounded Liberation tighters. The whole of Saigon excitingly maited for our fighters to come. As for these, they were also counting every minute waiting for the historic

" Where is your gun?"

New Films from Viet Nam

I - Facts About Crimes of the U.S. Aggressors Against the Civilian Population (5 reels - English) in Viet Nam 2 - Victory in the Province of Tay Ninh

(4 reels - English) 3 - The Western Lake (Hanoi) - I reel 16mm films available on hire (10/-a reel, plus postage) from

BRITISH COUNCIL FOR PEACE IN VIET NAM (BCPV)

10, Little Britain, London, E.C.1 Films for fund-raising - Films for peace

"Here it is, the magazine is still full, I'vo fired no bullst

WE are talking with
the fighters who have
taken the 6th district.
On such monthli and windy
nights of May as these, conver-The miserable soldier then dug up from under a heap of rubble a carbine which he had

Such was the morale of the puppet troops. As for our fighters, you can picture for

I would say only that as I would vay only that as this time we struck at the last hide-outs of the U.S. and puppers empower and engineering many bombs and shells that fall indiscriminately on the living quarter of the people, our armed from the time of the time to the time of the time the time the time that the time the time of the time the time of As I have said above, this time the enemy was again caught napping. To be more accurate, the enemy was not accurate, the enemy was not in a position to parry our powerful and deadly blows. Our army swept into the city from all sides. Just try to remember whether there has over been such lightning, secret and large-scale operations is all our history ? We were in th Saigon streets at full day break Saugon stream are the any orean. Traffic remained as heavy as usual. Then all of a sudden our guns spoke. The enemy reacted frantically. They called in helicopters which circled over the houselops and sprayed will be a sudden. bullets wantonly on the more accurately at the obstin-ate adversary. Looking at an coreby. Then first-aid team with Red Cross banners sud-denly appeared from nobody knows where and followed on more accurately at the costin-ate adversary. Looking at an old woman who was flattening horself against a wall, with a fresh wound caused by an enemy shrapnel, Xu felt as the heels of our assaulting units. Cars carrying leaflets of the Saigon - Gia Dinh Na-tional Front for Liberation tional Front for Liberation dispersed to all parts of the city. Piching up the leaflets, many were in tears before they could had them, and hurriedly that them into their pochets.

if his heart were in shreds. He cleuched his teeth and pressed the trigger of his anti-tanh gun once, twice, thrice..., hnocking down fire thrice..., knocking down five tanks and armoured vehicles

In a field hospital, in his In a lista nospital, in his delirium caused by injuries by the blast of enemy bombs, a fighter hept screaming, "O mothers, a mothers?" Did he mothers, a mothers!" Did he mean the old mothers atroci-ously killed by enemy artillery or napalm bombs or those who sat up many nights in the undergrounds to tend the wounded fighters. May be he manut both. Namer before has the image of our mothers been engraved so deeply in our minds. In spite of their age, they also carried ammunition and wounded armymen across the streets under the rain of bombs and shells. Never could the enemy drown truth in blood. This truth sprang forth in a very lively form from the old mothers, the children and the townsgirls who had never zeen a firefight or the burst of a bomb. They, however, plunged into the fight, just as simply and naturally as truth itself. In the crimbling of brick walls, in the our-splitting roar walls, in the our-splitting roar of jet engines, a youngster screamed: "Why don't you let me shoot at them? Will so tet them hill all of us Vietnam-ess?" His cries drowned the

hill all of us Vietnamezs?"
What is implied in this simple question! Is is for their own survival, for their the produce and freedom that the entire Vietnameze people the entire Vietnamese people have taken up the challenge and fought the U.S. aggressors, that Saigon today is unleash-ing a storm of five on the

Dear friends

N our assault on Saigon this time there occurred many things which seemed many things which seemed unead between quite true. We had agreed among ourselves that in this grim light, such of us had to go through truth which tometimes seem beyond human power. This, first of all, fell to our people and fighter? It, Is it not a supernatural thing to have him to a wiper track of the suemy for whole mouths cooled oue? mother track of the enemy for whose months, cooked one's meals less than one hilometre from the enemy without his knowing it? There was one fighter who by himself fought off a who by himself fought off a thereby ensured safety for his wounded comrades. And we have also met in a field hos pital doctors, physicians and nurses who worked without letup for several days and nights. Through these beautiful types of men and women we have seen more clearly than ever the greatness of our people in this litanic fight. ese?" His cries drouned the burst of shells and bombs, and tears filled his eyes. That is the simple reason why the whole of Saigon has become overnight the theater of bitter fighting. "Will we let them

May 1968 (Excerpts from a letter from Giai Phong Radio

## U.S. Imperialists Use Toxic Gas in Saigon — Cholon

May and easily June, 1988, Giai Phong (Liberation) Press sy reported, the U.S. Agency reported, the U.S. imperialists indiscriminately bombed and shelled heavily pombed and anesied beavily populated areas in and out-side Saigon—Cholon city, destroying many houses and property, killing over 1,000 people, and rendering hun-dreds of thousands of others homeless. Many families of soldiers and officers of the puppet army and high-rank-ing functionaries of the pup-pet administration were also among the victims.

What is more serious, U.S. what is more serious, cost aircraft on June 3 dropped bombs containing toxic gas described as "tear gas" on the most densely populated area of Saigon, to massacre civilians and to suppress their struggle for liberation.

Mentioning these criminal acts, the statement issued on June 6, 1968 by the "Committee for Denunciation of War Crimes Committed by the U.S. Imperialists and their Henchmen in South Viet Nam" pointed out:

"This was not the first time the U.S. imperialists used toxic gas and other chemicals against civilians in their dirty war of aggression Nam. Using and on a large scale, the U.S. imperialists have floated international law and conven-tions. Such a use of toxic gas and chemicals as well as of demolition bombs, napalm and phosphorous bombs

against heavily populated areas, including Saigon — Cholon, is a criminal act that

Toxic gas bombs have in fact been drupped on several other towns in South Vist Nam in the hope to stamp out people's sprisings.

Let us mention the case of Ben Tre province some Sokm south-west of Saigon: U.S. planes 4 times on May 12 poured several tons May iz poured several tons of toxic gas bombs on the areas of An Thanh, Da Phuc Hoi and Khanh Thanh Tan, Mc Cay district, poisoning ever 1,000 people. In two of these three areas, over 500 others were seriously affected and vomited blood to the control of the c

Toxic gas bombs dropped by American planes poisoned several women and children. Together with these attacks, the U.S. imperialists have committed other imporal crimes on all the territory of South Viet Nam.

In An Giang province (Mekong Delta), on May 8, they herded the population of Vinh Khanh hamlet, Vinh Te village, Chau Phu district, in the school compound trict, in the school compound then sent helicopters to strafe them mercilessly. 52 people were killed and 57 others seriously wounded. seriously wounded.

In Tra Vinh province (Makong Delta), on May 12, U.S. planes hercely raided

the Bai San church section, killing or wounding over a dozen catholics, demolishing the church and many dwelling

The same day, in Ber The same day, in Ben Tra province, U.S. B-52 strategic bombers carried out carpet bombing on two vil-lages of Mo Cay district, caus-ing heavy civilian causalties, destroying over 350 houses and devastating thousands of hoctares and ricefields.

On May 26, in Quang Nam On May 26, in Quag Nam province, Ba3 bombers dropped a dosen tons of bombs on three villages of Dien Ban district, close to Vinh Dish market town, killing or wounding many people. The next day, U.S. sirratt savagely bombed and shelled the concentration camps built around Fusco Lam. Almost all the bouses in

Commenting on the U.S. imperialists' war of aggression in Viet Nam, Senator Robert Kennedy said sometime before his assasination: time before his assasination:
"...As time west on, it
became more clear that the
United States seems to be
willing to destroy any part
of Viet Nam in order to
save it. We make a desert
and call it peace." (Reuler,
1649 31, 1968)

These words will give food for thought to the Harri-mans who hold that the U.S. came to South Viet Nam simply to defend free-dom.

## Military Operations

FOR 7 straight days, from June 10 to 16, the P.L.A.F. again poured beavy gun fire on enemy positions in 5 districts inside Seigon, the Tan Son Nhat tions in 5 districts inside saigon, the Tan Son Mhat airbase and the port area. On the other hand, Liberation infantrymen beat the enemy at the Phu Tho race track on the weatern fringe of the city, and in Pham The Hien street in the seatth.

In the northern and southwestern edges of Saigon, the P.L.A.F. fought off all enemy relief operations and western eages of Saugha, case realist operations did made continual attacks on various positions in J'ny Nish, dis continual attacks on various positions in J'ny Nish, dis inces. In Bien Hea province, north-seat of Saigon, in the five days ending fuse to, the put 200 Cd. 'e out of action and shot ablaze 5 tanks and armoured cars when countary when countary the continual continual continual capability. All the continual capability is the PLA.E. attacked Phanong Binh provincial capability of the country of the co

Most remarkable was the attack on My The provincial capital on the Mekong river, fokm southwest of Saigon, on the night of June 16: 17 positions in the town assaulted; It cos in the town assaulted; I,200 enemy troops killed, wounded or captured; 2 battal-ions of puppet Division 7, one security forces company and 2 artillery companies either annihilated or badly maui-

A military training centre 500,000 - litre petrol dump was burnt. Binh Duc base, 4km purnt. Binh Duc base, 4km west of My Tho, was shelled 3 times on June 4 and 17, resulting in more than 100 enemy soldiers wiped out.

Further to the southwest, in Can The, on June 7 and 10, the F.L.A.F. beat off 2 enemy counter-attacks, wiping out 700 adverse troops, routing 5 battalions of puppet Division 21 and a Ranger battalion, and shooting down or damaging 9 aircraft.

In the northernmost sect In the northermost sector, in Quang Tri province, in the first 18 days of June, the P.L.A.F. big gun fire 13 times plastered almost all U.S. positions at Ta Con (Khe Sanh), Con Tien, Cus Viet port, Gio Linh and Cam Lo. On June 15, an enemy force moving out r8km southeast of Ta Con was violently Ta Con was violently intercepted. The engagement ended with 196 G.I.'s killed or wounded. On June 15 and 18, the P.L.A.F. hit hard at yis, the PLLAF hit hard at "the position of Battalian 3 of the U.S. Marine Regiment 4 and 8 other hilltop positions around Ta Coa, wiping out and College and the other around 1 and college and the other around 1 and 1 a 1,700 U.S. troops (4 battalions seriously battered), and destroyed or shot down 71 aircraft of different types. In a surprise attack on May 26 against a military car parking lot near Duy Xuyen, paramg sor near Duy Kuyen, 25km south of Da Nang the P.L.A.F. wrecked 5t vehi-cles. Four days later, on May 30, an enemy 24-vehicle con-

#### Latest News

On June 20, at dawn : Heavy poundings by P.L.A.F. artillery of Tan Son Nhat air base (Saigon) and 6 other South Viet Nam military targets, including Dong Ha base close to the 17th parallel shelled 4 times and turned into a big furnace on an area of 5 square kilometres.

ed in an ambush on a nearby road in Dai Loo district. American casualties ran into the hundred.

In the first to days of in the coastal fringe June, in the coastal fringe stretching from Da Nang to Ma Trang, the P.L.A.F. attacked the enemy in 9 provincial capitals, district towns and military subsectors and laid 4 ambushes against enemy convoys, wiping out in all 1,400 enemy troops (including 1,070 Americans), sinking or setting ablaze 16 vessels, and destroying many military vehicles. A logistic depot in the very heart of

heavily guarded Da Nang city also came under attack at noon on June 13.

The enemy was also hard hit in the Western High Plateaux. On June 6 alone, the P. L. A. F. launched simultaneous attacks against 6 enemy positions and an artillery ground in the defence system west of Poco (Kontum province). The assaulting forces won control of these positions, destroyed or inflicted heavy losses on 3 enemy infantry and artillery companies, and destroyed or beavily damaged 11 cannons. and morters

## P.L.A.F. BOMBARDMENT...

(Continued from page 1)

shelling some hours before shelling some hours before his arrival. Tan Son Nhat airport in the city's northern suburb, the Long Binh logistic base and Bien Hoa airbase, northeast of Saigon, the Nha Be tankers' harbour and the canals southeast of Saigon canals southeast of Sasgon linking to the sea were re-peatedly struck by P.L.A.F. artillery. In the 30th bom-bardment on May 19, the mercantile port and many warehouses packed with military goods as well as sereval wharves met with the same

THESE artillery shellings prove that the P.L.A.F. firmly hold the initiative firmly hold the initiative and are in a position to strike the enemy whenever and wherever they think fit. The "protection belt" of some "protection belt" of some forty-kilometre radius built ound Saigon on the strength of over one hundred battal-ions of U.S., Australian, and ions of U.S., Australian, and puppet toops with the support of aircraft, artillery armoured vehicles, radars and other up-to-date equipment is ineffective in face of the artillery of the patriotic forces. Before lesying Vist Nam for good, West-Viet Nam for good, West-moreland admitted on June to that it was quite impos-gible to prevent these attacks.

With this fighting method, the P.L.A.F. can hit the enemy even in his last refuge in South Viet Nam. Combined with attacks by infantrymen,

guerillas and insurgent people is urban centres, this bom-bardment has been shaking the puppet regime by creatpermanently unstable on in the narrow area ation in situation in the narrow area left to it. An AFP correspond-ent in Saigon reported that the June 11 shelling of the P.L.A.F. had thrown the encmy into utter panic and no plane could take off and no shell was fired back. The im-portance of the U.S. and puppet armies is once again as clear as day light.

On the other hand, this bombardment by the P.L.A.F. has given a strong fillip to the Saigonese: it has urged them to act, to rise against the oppressors and destroy their machinery

The fact that the P.L.A.F. are today able to deploy heavy guns next to the downtown area of Saigon and then town area of Saigon and them to bombard the enemy daily is a convincing proof of the local people's support for them and hate for the Yankees and their quislings.

As to the accuracy and efficiency of these shellings, it is easy to find irrefutable proofs even in the enemy proofs even in the enemy command's communique clearly itemizing the targets hit. All this conclusively gives the 'lie to the calumnious charges of the American suthorities and their stooges that the P.L.A.F. "fire that the P.L.A.F. blindly " at civilians.

As early as in 1964, speaking of the bombardm

Bien Hoa airbase on October 3t that year, Reedy, spokes-man of the White House, was quoted by Western quoted by Western press agencies as publicly acknow-ledging P.L.A.F. mortar shellings of great accuracy had been concentrated on the been concentrated on the aircraft park and U.S. bar-racks in that big modern airport. Four years elapsed and one can bave at progress the P.L.A.F.

was completely destroy-

RIGHTENED by P.L.A.F. daily shellings of Saigon, the U.S. aggressors call on the Victnamese people to show "restraint" in return for U.S. "restraint" in return for U.S. "restraint "Patting aside the trickiness of the socalled "limited bombing" of the North which has rather or the North which has rather increased in intensity, let us stress that the shelling of Sagon is a feat by South Victnamese patriots and the continuation of this glorious attacks launched after the continuation of this glorious attacks launched aimee the new lunarysar; its impetuoity can in no way be checked. As the U.S. unceasingly beefs up its troop strength and increases its build-up in South Vist Nam, how can it expect any "restraint" from our compatriots there.

Furthermore, what is asked from an aggressor is not to show "restraint" in his show "restraint" in his aggression but to end once for all this odlows aggression. As for the victim of aggres-sion, his right of self-defence

which confe

rms to ethics and



P.L.A F. artillery constantly on the move .

justice, must be exercised hundred per cent, and not fifty or seventy per cent only.

Regarding the "crimes" committed by the P.L.A.F. against the Saigon, as claimed by the U.S. aggressors, the Western press has supplied proofs to the contrary. The indiscriminate and systematic clausehers and distriction slaughter and destruction which are of daily occurrence destruction in South Viet Nam have been deliberately caused by U.S. use of its huge fire-power. Thue, according to UPI and AFP, on May 8, two U.S. choppers fired rockets on a refugees' camp in Saigon while B.32s carried out carpet bombing on the populous periphery of that city of 3 million south. Resider resported in South Viet Nam have been million souls. Rester reported the same day that these U.S. bombings and shalltaken a toll of over-1,000 civilian casualties and destroy-

ed at least 3,000 dwelling houses in Saigon, and that

these figures would be doubled with the addition of the bavoc wrought by the fire gutting 9 populated city

Interviewed by a corres-condent of the English paper Daily Telegraph (June 13 pondent of the English paper Daily Triggraph (June 13 issue), Joseph Guimet, the French priest in charge of the Saint Francis Xavier Church in Cholon, declared that the FLA.AF. had not caused any damage to his church, a shalter for 3,000 people, though it was then occunied by unmost troops. people, though it was then occupied by pappet troops. Eighty per cent of the damage was done by U.S. helicopter firing, the priest

As further evidence of U.S.caused destruction, let us mention the death of the "mayor" and of some high-ranking police chiefs in Saigon occasioned not by the Cong." but by the American aggressors the